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Set	Items	Description
S1	186248	((MEDIA(1W)ACCESS???) (1W)CONTROL? ?) OR MAC? ?
S2	340002	(LAYER? ?(2N)(TWO OR SECOND OR 2 OR 2ND OR NEXT)) OR L2 OR L()2
S3	526189	S1 OR S2
S4	25947	S3(5N)(NETWORK? OR DISTRIBUTED() (MEDIUM OR MEDIA OR SYSTEM OR COMMUNICAT? OR TRANSMIT???? OR TRANSMISSION? ? OR TRANSFER-?) OR LAN? ? OR WAN? ? OR NODE? ? OR SERVER? ? OR NAMESPACE? ? OR NAME()SPACE? ? OR DOMAIN? ?)
S5	734519	(OUTPUT? OR BROADCAST? OR PROLIFERAT? OR UPLOAD? OR TRANSMIT? OR TRANSMISSION? ? OR SEND? OR SENT OR TRANSFER? OR ROUTE OR ROUTING OR FORWARD?) (10N)(LEARN? OR FEEDBACK? OR FEED()BACK? OR RESPOND? OR RESPONSE? ? OR COMMENT OR COMMENTS OR REMARK OR REMARKS OR ANSWER? ? OR STATEMENT? ? OR REPL??? OR RATE? ? OR RATING OR SCORE? ? OR SCORING OR GRADE? ? OR GRADING)
S6	887	S4(40N)S5
S7	62638	S3(3N)(ADDRESS? OR ID OR IDS OR IDENTIFIER? ? OR IDENTIFICATION? ? OR ADDRESS?? OR POINTER? ? OR CODE OR CODES OR NUMBER? ? OR LOCATION? ? OR TAG? ? OR REFERENCE? ? OR INDEX?? OR INDICES)
S8	30	S7(30N)S6
S9	142497	(CONTINUOUS? OR CONTINUAL? OR REGULAR? OR FREQUENT? OR INTERMITTENT? OR SPORADIC? OR PERIOD? OR INTERVAL? ? OR MOMENTS - OR INTERMEDIAT?) (4N)(OUTPUT? OR BROADCAST? OR PROLIFERAT? OR - UPLOAD? OR TRANSMIT? OR TRANSMISSION? ? OR SEND? OR SENT OR TRANSFER? OR ROUTE OR ROUTING OR FORWARD?)
S10	26	RD S8 (unique items)
S11	6	S10 AND PY=1963:2004
S12	37	S7 AND S6
S13	30	RD (unique items)
S14	7	S13 AND PY=1963:2004

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Subject summary

? t/ 5,k/ all

Dialog eLink:

USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

14/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 56)

DIALOG(R) File 56: Computer and Information Systems Abstracts

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0000492249 IP Accession No: 200609-65-090733

Linear-adaptive flight control design for re-entry vehicles

IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control , v 9 , n 1 , p 90-97 , Jan. 1964

Publication Date: 1964

Publisher: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. , 445 Hoes Ln , Piscataway , NJ , 08854-1331

Country Of Publication: UK

Publisher Url: <http://iee.org.uk>

Publisher Email: inspec@ieee.org

Document Type: Journal Article

Record Type: Abstract

Language: English

ISSN: 0018-9286

File Segment: Computer & Information Systems Abstracts

Abstract:

This paper presents a linear-adaptive design technique intended for the very severe parameter variation problems encountered in lifting re-entry vehicles and in flight control of modern aircraft. The technique is illustrated by means of a detailed application to the pitch axis stability augmentation system of the X-15. The problem is to obtain satisfactory vehicle response to command inputs and disturbances, despite the extremely large variations in vehicle parameters, which are encountered when **Mach number** varies from 6.0 to 0.2 and altitude varies from 160,000 ft to ground level. The given time domain specifications are translated into approximately equivalent frequency response restrictions, enabling the design details to be executed in the frequency domain. This results in the maximum economy in the gain and bandwidth of the system loop transmission. The design is verified by finding the time responses for some of the extreme conditions. The practicality of the design is discussed in terms of the gain and bandwidth demands on the compensating networks, the higher order airframe dynamics and the effects of any overdesign on the system saturation tendencies.

Descriptors: Design engineering; Vehicles; Dynamical systems; Dynamics; Flight control; Gain; Bandwidth; Saturation; Frequency domains; **Transmissions** (automotive); Economics; Time domain; Frequency **response**; Hoisting; In vehicle; Constrictions; **Mach number**; **Networks**; Extreme values; Marketing

Subj Catg: 65, Robotics, Expert Systems, and Applications

Publication Date: 1964

Abstract:

...inputs and disturbances, despite the extremely large variations in vehicle parameters, which are encountered when **Mach number** varies from 6.0 to 0.2 and altitude varies from 160,000 ft to...

Descriptors: Design engineering; Vehicles; Dynamical systems; Dynamics; Flight control; Gain; Bandwidth; Saturation; Frequency domains; **Transmissions** (automotive); Economics; Time domain; Frequency **response**; Hoisting; In vehicle; Constrictions; **Mach number**; **Networks**; Extreme values; Marketing

Identifiers:

14/5,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2: INSPEC

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09375890

Title: Onboard packet switch for high-data rate satellite communications

Author(s): Taira, S.; Hashimoto, Y.; Hamamoto, N.
Author Affiliation: Kashima Space Res. Center, NICT, Japan
Journal: Journal of the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology , vol.50 , no.3-4 , pp.95-100
Publisher: Nat. Inst. Inf. Commun. Technol
Country of Publication: Japan
Publication Date: Sept.-Dec. 2003
ISSN: 1349-3205
SI CI: 1349-3205(200309/12)50:3/4L:95:OPSH;1-K
Language: English
Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical or Mathematical (T); Experimental (X)
Abstract: An onboard switch makes the satellite communications systems with a multi-beam structure more efficient. The Communications Research Laboratory has been studying the mobile satellite communications network and developing an onboard packet switch. The switch functions as bridges operating at the data link layer of the open systems interconnect networking model. When the switch is located in a satellite, the satellite can be regarded as the central hub. One beam of the mobile links corresponds to one segment of the network. The bridges' learning process is carried out between the beams, and the switching system builds and maintains the tables with **media access control address** information. The performance test results of the proto-flight model show that the performance of the onboard packet switch is sufficient to meet the system requirements. This onboard packet switch is installed on the Engineering Test Satellite VIII (ETS-VIII), which is a geostationary satellite with large deployable antennas, high power amplifiers, and onboard switches for S-band personal and mobile satellite communications and sound broadcasting. After the launch of the ETS-VIII by the H-IIA rocket, various experiments are carried out (3 refs.)
Subfile(s): B (Electrical & Electronic Engineering)
Descriptors: access protocols; direct broadcasting by satellite; error statistics; mobile satellite communication; multibeam antennas; packet switching; satellite links
Identifiers: onboard packet switch; high-data rate satellite communication; multibeam structure; mobile satellite communications network; open systems interconnect **networking** model; learning process; **media access control**; proto-flight model; Engineering Test Satellite VIII; geostationary satellite; deployable antenna; sound **broadcasting**; BER; bit error rate
Classification Codes: B6250G (Satellite communication systems); B6250F (Mobile radio systems); B6150M (Protocols); B6150C (Communication switching); B6420 (Radio and television broadcasting); B0240Z (Other topics in statistics)
INSPEC Update Issue: 2005-016
Copyright: 2005, IEE
Abstract: ...carried out between the beams, and the switching system builds and maintains the tables with **media access control address** information. The performance test results of the proto-flight model show that the performance of...
Identifiers: ...switch; high-data rate satellite communication; multibeam structure ; mobile satellite communications network; open systems interconnect **networking** model; learning process; **media access control**; proto-flight model; Engineering Test Satellite VIII; geostationary satellite; deployable antenna; sound **broadcasting**; BER ; bit error rate (20030900; 20031200)

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14/5,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File 2: INSPEC
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07622590

Title: Multi-code DSSS MAC protocol for integrated services wireless home networks
Author(s): Kong, P.Y.; Bensaou, B.; Chua, K.C.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng., Nat. Univ. of Singapore, Singapore
Book Title: Seamless Interconnection for Universal Services. Global Telecommunications Conference. GLOBECOM'99. (Cat. No.99CH37042)
Inclusive Page Numbers: 266-70 vol. 1a
Publisher: IEEE, Piscataway, NJ
Country of Publication: USA
Publication Date: 1999
Conference Title: Seamless Interconnection for Universal Services. Global Telecommunications Conference. GLOBECOM'99
Conference Date: 5-9 Dec. 1999
Conference Location: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
ISBN: 0 7803 5796 5
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7803 5796 5/99/\$10.00
Item Identifier (DOI): [10.1109/GLOCOM.1999.831646](https://doi.org/10.1109/GLOCOM.1999.831646)
Part: vol. 1a

Number of Pages: 6 vol.(lii+2798)

Language: English

Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical or Mathematical (T)

Abstract: This paper proposes a MAC protocol which incorporates direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) technology and a hybrid automatic repeat request (ARQ) scheme with variable length protocol data unit (PDU) for efficient transmission in wireless home networks with error-prone indoor wireless channel. By using multiple code channels simultaneously, the protocol is capable of delivering high bit rates without sacrificing processing gain. The protocol combines reservations, time division duplexing and dynamic time division multiple access (TDD/DTDMA) to arbitrate the access of variable length packets from various appliances. A soft blocking prevention scheme is also developed to reduce the failure probability of reservation requests which are submitted in code division multiplexing (CDM) manner (5 refs.)

Subfile(s): B (Electrical & Electronic Engineering)

Descriptors: automatic repeat request; home automation; indoor radio; multiplexing; probability; spread spectrum communication; telecommunication channels; time division multiple access

Identifiers: multi-code DS-SS MAC protocol; integrated services wireless home networks; MAC protocol; direct sequence spread spectrum; DSSS technology; hybrid automatic repeat request; ARQ; variable length protocol data unit; efficient transmission; error-prone indoor wireless channel; multiple code channels; high bit rates; processing gain; reservations; time division duplexing; dynamic time division multiple access; TDD/DTDMA; variable length packets; soft blocking prevention; failure probability reduction; reservation requests; code division multiplexing; home automation

Classification Codes: B6150M (Protocols); B6150E (Multiple access communication); B0240Z (Other topics in statistics); B6250 (Radio links and equipment)

INSPEC Update Issue: 2000-024

Copyright: 2000, IEE

Title: Multi-code DSSS MAC protocol for integrated services wireless home networks

Identifiers: multi-code DS-SS MAC protocol; integrated services wireless home networks; MAC protocol; direct sequence spread spectrum; DSSS technology; hybrid automatic repeat request; ARQ; variable length protocol data unit; efficient transmission; error-prone indoor wireless channel; multiple code channels; high bit rates; processing gain; reservations; time division duplexing; dynamic time division multiple access; TDD/DTDMA; variable length... (19990000)

Dialog eLink:

ISPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

14/5,K/4 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2: INSPEC

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07549734

Title: MAC over ATM group communication system

Author(s): Hayase, K.; Irie, K.; Ohta, N.

Author Affiliation: NTT Multimedia Networks Labs., Yokosuka, Japan

Journal: Transactions of the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers B-I, vol.J82B-I, no.12, pp.2257-65

Publisher: Inst. Electron. Inf. & Commun. Eng

Country of Publication: Japan

Publication Date: Dec. 1999

ISSN: 0915-1877

SI CI: 0915-1877(199912)J82BI:12L:2257:OGCS;1-U

CODEN: DJBTES

Language: Japanese

Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Application (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: The authors have proposed and developed a regional community PC communication network system that supports group communication via STM (synchronous transfer mechanism) access where user's packets are filtered based on PC's MAC (media access control) addresses. In this paper, we investigate new network architectures based on MAC over ATM which have a large processing capacity and can accommodate users having a variety of transfer rates. Three types of system architecture are proposed; (1) MAC terminating system, (2) LANE system and, (3) BC-VC system. They are compared using a computer network simulation and BC-VC is the most promising of the three. Finally, the design of our experimental product based on the BC-VC system and results of its performance evaluation experiments are presented (11 refs.)

Subfile(s): B (Electrical & Electronic Engineering); C (Computing & Control Engineering)

Descriptors: groupware; local area networks; network topology; packet switching; telecommunication congestion control

Identifiers: MAC over ATM; ATM group communication system; regional community PC communication network; STM access; user packets; PC MAC addresses; network architectures; large processing capacity; transfer rates; MAC terminating system; LANE system; BC-VC system; synchronous transfer mechanism; media access control; VLAN

Classification Codes: B6210L (Computer communications); C5620L (Local area networks); C6130G (Groupware)

INSPEC Update Issue: 2000-013

Copyright: 2000, IEE

Abstract: ...STM (synchronous transfer mechanism) access where user's packets are filtered based on PC's **MAC (media access control) addresses**. In this paper, we investigate new **network** architectures based on **MAC** over ATM which have a large processing capacity and can accommodate users having a variety of **transfer rates**. Three types of system architecture are proposed; (1) **MAC** terminating system, (2) **LANE** system and, (3) BC-VC system. They are compared using a computer network simulation and ...

Identifiers: MAC over ATM; ATM group communication system; regional community PC communication **network**; STM access; user packets; PC **MAC addresses**; **network** architectures; large processing capacity; **transfer rates**; **MAC** terminating system; **LANE** system; BC-VC system; synchronous **transfer** mechanism; media access control; VLAN (19991200)

Dialog eLink:

USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

14/5,K/5 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2: INSPEC

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07195544

Title: SRM6200E Ethernet radio modem

Author(s): Maes, R.

Author Affiliation: Data-Line Group, Redmond, WA, USA

Book Title: Northcon/98. Conference Proceedings (Cat. No.98CH36264)

Inclusive Page Numbers: 42-4

Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY

Country of Publication: USA

Publication Date: 1998

Conference Title: Northcon/98. Conference Proceedings

Conference Date: 21-23 Oct. 1998

Conference Location: Seattle, WA, USA

ISBN: 0 7803 5075 8

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7803 5075 8/98/\$10.00

Item Identifier (DOI): [10.1109/NORTHCON.1998.731510](https://doi.org/10.1109/NORTHCON.1998.731510)

Number of Pages: iv+254

Language: English

Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Application (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: The SRM6200E is a frequency hopping spread spectrum Ethernet radio modem that operates in the 902 to 928 MHz frequency band. It is based on the SRM6000 radio modem that operates using the same technology. It has a 10baseT interface with a 10baseFL available. The SRM6200E can operate in transparent simplex, half duplex or full duplex modes. In order to increase the throughput efficiency, the SRM6200E learns the **MAC addresses** on the **LAN** to which it is connected and forwards only those frames destined for another LAN. Its LAN table stores up to 10000 addresses and is automatically updated, and **forwarding** is at the maximum theoretical **rate** of 15000 frames per second (wire speed). The buffer can hold 256 frames with a throughput latency of one frame. Filtering can be disabled for extender or segmented applications, allowing all traffic to flow over the WAN (0 refs.)

Subfile(s): B (Electrical & Electronic Engineering); C (Computing & Control Engineering)

Descriptors: frequency hop communication; local area networks; modems; radio equipment; spread spectrum communication

Identifiers: SRM6200E Ethernet radio modem; frequency hopping spread spectrum; frequency band; 10baseT interface; 10baseFL; transparent simplex mode; half duplex mode; full duplex mode; throughput efficiency; **MAC addresses**; buffer; throughput latency; WAN; segmented applications; extender applications; communications protocol; 902 to 928 MHz

Classification Codes: B6220J (Modems); B6250 (Radio links and equipment); C5630 (Networking equipment)

Numerical Indexing: frequency: 9.02E+08 to 9.28E+08 Hz

INSPEC Update Issue: 1999-011

Copyright: 1999, IEE

Abstract: ...or full duplex modes. In order to increase the throughput efficiency, the SRM6200E learns the **MAC addresses** on the **LAN** to which it is connected and forwards only those frames destined for another LAN. Its LAN table stores up to 10000 addresses and is automatically updated, and **forwarding** is at the maximum theoretical **rate** of 15000 frames per second (wire speed). The buffer can hold 256 frames with a...

Identifiers: ...band; 10baseT interface; 10baseFL; transparent simplex mode; half duplex mode; full duplex mode; throughput efficiency; **MAC addresses**; buffer; throughput latency; WAN; segmented applications; extender applications; communications protocol; 902 to 928 MHz (19980000)

Dialog eLink:

USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

14/5,K/6 (Item 5 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File 2: INSPEC
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05681051

Title: Broadband communication network architecture for distributed computing environments

Author(s): Chugo, A.; Sakagawa, K.; Nakamura, T.; Ogawa, J.

Author Affiliation: Comput. Network Syst. Labs., Fujitsu Labs. Ltd., Kawasaki, Japan

Journal: IEICE Transactions on Communications, vol.E77-B, no.3, pp.343-50

Country of Publication: Japan

Publication Date: March 1994

ISSN: 0916-8516

CODEN: ITCMEZ

Language: English

Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Application (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: It is important for distributed computing environments that communication networks are transparent to applications. This allows applications to make the best use of computer resources. To realize network transparency, communication platforms which support distributed computing environments should have a system configuration like an extension of a workstation's internal bus. Such communication platforms require high-speed communication paths, ability to handle different transmission speeds, high reliability, and scalability. This paper proposes a broadband distributed data network which satisfies the above requirements, and provides a distributed computing environment. The system uses basic nodes called ATM-HUBs and ATM-Gateways (ATM-GWs) as its central components. The nodes consist of cell switch modules which can be made up of building blocks, ATM interface modules, and other functional modules. The switch module is connected to functional modules through a unified interface. The ATM-HUB in particular has conventional LAN interface modules. Using the conventional LAN interface and ATM interface module in an ATM-HUB, a wide variety of terminals, including conventional LAN terminals and ATM terminals, can be accommodated, so offering flexibility of communication modes to users. Furthermore, the use of star wiring around the ATM-HUB and **media access control (MAC) address** routing gives a higher transfer rate comparable to the speed of a physical transmission line for communication between ATM terminals, or between conventional LAN terminals (6 refs.)

Subfile(s): B (Electrical & Electronic Engineering); C (Computing & Control Engineering)

Descriptors: asynchronous transfer mode; broadband networks; local area networks

Identifiers: broadband communication network architecture; distributed computing environments; network transparency; communication platforms; system configuration; transmission speeds; high reliability; scalability; broadband distributed data network; ATM-HUBs; ATM-gateways; cell switch modules; ATM interface modules; functional modules; LAN interface modules; star wiring; **media access control**; **MAC address** routing; transfer rate; transmission line; LAN terminals; ATM terminals

Classification Codes: B6210L (Computer communications); B6150C (Communication switching); C5620L (Local area networks)

INSPEC Update Issue: 1994-020

Copyright: 1994, IEE

Abstract: ...communication modes to users. Furthermore, the use of star wiring around the ATM-HUB and **media access control (MAC) address** routing gives a higher transfer rate comparable to the speed of a physical transmission line...

Identifiers: ...distributed data network; ATM-HUBs; ATM-gateways; cell switch modules; ATM interface modules; functional modules; LAN interface modules; star wiring; **media access control**; **MAC address** routing; transfer rate; transmission line; LAN terminals; ATM terminals (19940300)

Dialog eLink:

USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options

14/5,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 95)
DIALOG(R) File 95: TEME-Technology & Management
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00542644 191090730938

Modified filtering algorithm (MFA) for backbone interconnection-hardware design and implementation issues

(Modifizierter Filterungsalgorithmus fuer den Entwurf einer Backbone-Verbindungs-Hardware und Implementierungsgedanken)

Bucci, G; Del Bimbo, A; Santini, S

Dipartimento di Sistemi e Inf., Firenze Univ., Italy

Tenth Annual International Phoenix Conference on Computers and Communications, 27-30 March 1991, Scottsdale, AZ, USA, 1991

Document type: Conference paper **Language:** English

Record type: Abstract
ISBN: 0-8186-2133-8

Abstract:

The problem of fast filtering in bridging Ethernet local-area-networks (LANs) through high speed fiber distributed data interface (FDDI) networks is addressed. A filtering algorithm, called MFA is introduced, which sets the minimum power requirements for a bridge connecting an Ethernet LAN to an FDDI backbone. A hardware solution based on the use of content addressable memories is described. The MFA tries to avoid packet broadcasting on the FDDI ring. This is done by keeping track of remote Ethernet addresses coupled with the FDDI address of the related bridge. With MFA, the bridge performs filtering and routing operations only on packets coming from the Ethernet side, while the filtering from FDDI side is directly performed by the FDDI media access control. As a result, MFA has only to cope with the maximum Ethernet transmission rate, slower by one order of magnitude, and thus requiring less processing power.

Descriptors: DATA NETWORKS; DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING; DATA SIGNALLING RATE; SYSTEMS DESIGN; ALGORITHM; ASSOCIATIVE MEMORIES; OPTICAL FIBRES; OPTICAL WAVEGUIDES; LIGHT COMMUNICATION; COMPUTER INTERFACES; DATA TRANSMISSION; LAN--LOCAL AREA NETWORKS; TOKEN NETWORKS; NETWORK ROUTING

Identifiers: OPTICAL LINKS; BACKBONE INTERCONNECTION; FAST FILTERING; ETHERNET LOCAL AREA NETWORKS; FILTERING ALGORITHM; MFA; POWER REQUIREMENTS; BRIDGE; ETHERNET LAN; REMOTE ETHERNET ADDRESSES; FDDI MEDIA ACCESS CONTROL; TRANSMISSION RATE; FDDI SCHNITTSTELLE; FDDI BACKBONE NETZ; FILTERUNGsalgorithmus; FIBER DISTRIBUTED DATA INTERFACE; Filterungsalgorithmus; FDDI-Backbone-Netz , 1991

Identifiers: ...BACKBONE INTERCONNECTION; FAST FILTERING; ETHERNET LOCAL AREA NETWORKS; FILTERING ALGORITHM; MFA; POWER REQUIREMENTS; BRIDGE; ETHERNET LAN; REMOTE ETHERNET ADDRESSES; FDDI MEDIA ACCESS CONTROL; TRANSMISSION RATE; FDDI SCHNITTSTELLE; FDDI BACKBONE NETZ; FILTERUNGsalgorithmus; FIBER DISTRIBUTED DATA INTERFACE; Filterungsalgorithmus; FDDI-Backbone-Netz

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